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VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1784.

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind our own.

JULIA, *or the* Penitent Daughter:

An affecting History.

(Continued from our last.)

JULIA was now lost to every sentiment of virtue; and the Marquis, impatient to gratify his vanity, by proclaiming his conquest, led his mistress from diversion to diversion. But vanity alone attached him to her. Incapable of tenderness, he soon experienced disgust, and abandoned her for a new conqest.

Julia had sincerely loved her seducer. Inexperienced as she was, she had no idea of infidelity or change. But the gaudy illusion had vanished. She perceived that she was not, nor ever could be, the wife of the Marquis; (for there were moments in which she had suffered this idea to deceive her) and with anguish she found that she was but his despicable mistress, a ruined and dishonored woman.—She now began to feel that remorse, which she had so long endeavoured to banish from her heart: for misfortune, when every thing else is unavailing, will sometimes lead us back to virtue.

But the base Sauval will not leave her to the consequence of such reflections. She turns to her desponding, half-repenting friend, and while she wipes away her tears, endeavors in the same moment to suppress the struggling efforts of returning virtue. Her beauty is again the flattering theme; she arms her vanity against repentance, and once more too fatally succeeds.

They go to the play. Madame de Sauval points out to her pupil one of those wretched women, covered at once with public infamy and jewels. 'Do not you see that haughty hussey,' says she: 'With what effrontery she places herself there, as if on purpose to insult you, and, to crush you with her diamonds!' With such conversations she again kindled the sparks of vanity; and improving the moments, presented Dorival to Julia, giving her to understand that she ought absolutely to revenge herself on the Marquis, and on those insolent women, who affected more eclat than herself, & had presumed to rival her.

Dorival was one of those wealthy favorites of fortune, who imagine that every thing is to be bought with gold. He purchased the merit of being the avenger of Julia at the highest price. The infamous Sauval presided at the treaty, and her pupil loaded with diamonds, now eclipsed all around her.

Corruption could sink no lower. The passion which Julia indulged for dress and show began to be satiated; and that langor and disgust, so inseparable from splendor and false felicity, now infused their black poison into her soul. It was then that the still voice of conscienc, which had never ceased to murmer, began to be more articulate. Julia even assumes the courage to interrogate herself; but in vain she demands what is become of that Julia, who had been educated in the bosom of Virtue. She often surprizes herself in tears, and the moment is approaching when she is to break from the lethargy of Vice. A singular incident accelerates this happy change.

While Julia was one evening at the Opera, she overheard a conversation between two young gentlemen in an adjoining box. 'Is she not exquisitely beautiful?' said one; 'Why am I not Monsieur Dorival; for this sort of women are only to be gained by money?' *This sort of women!* How severely did this expression affect the unfortunate Mademoiselle de Gourville! 'Certainly,' answered the other, 'there is not a lovelier creature here. But, ah my friend must such charms conceal a vicious soul? Who can think of offering his hand to such a person? There can be no real tenderness in a bosom that is devoid of modesty. A woman that has preserved her honor, in the most abject situation, is infinitely superior to this.

The observations of the young stranger bespoke his veneration for virtue, and the more sensibly wounded the unhappy Julia, as she began to feel that partiality for him, with which we are sometimes affected in spite of ourselves, and which insensibly renders us desirous of pleasing the favored object. She returned to her house in unspeakable anguish, and when alone, gave way to a flood of tears. It was now that she beheld her guilty course with horror. 'How wretched is my fate!' she exclaimed. 'And am I indeed in the number of those shameless women, who live without honor? All this parade of finery can never hide my infamy from me. Could no other than this young unknown observe to what a depth I am fallen?——He, whose engaging countenance had already won upon my heart? Alas! there is not a person in the world—not one who can love—who can esteem—who can pity me! O my dear parents, from you I received an unsullied education, and you have I dishonored! Where is now my former sanctity of manners? Perhaps at this moment you are lamenting my death. Ah! my excellent mother, my dear venerable father, if you knew that I am still in being, you would rather weep that I live. Oh, my brother, and are you living to be a witness to my shame? Can you acknowledge your wretched sister? But what are relations now to me—unhappy guilty creature that I am?'

In these momens of unsupportable reflection, Madame de Sauval again appeared; but with what different eyes did Julia behold her! She would not suffer her to speak. She broke from her immediately, reproaching her with the severest expressions that returning virtue could dictate.

Fain would Julia write to her family; but the pen falls from her hands. To implore the forgiveness of her parents would be to declare her guilty conduct, while they believed her to be no more. 'Ah!' said Julia, 'would it not be better for those dear parents, and myself, that they still imagine me with the dead? And, alas! Why do I yet live? In the grave alone can I save myself from the shame that pursues me!'

The continual agitation of her mind had a visible effect on the health of Julia. Anguish, 'like the worm in the bud, preyed on her damask cheek,' and clouded her charming face with the sombre tints of melancholy. In vain her lover, her admirers, the gay attendants that flutter round a fine woman, demanded the reason of this sudden change. Julia knew the world

too well to avow the cause. So far from rendering her the object of pity and esteem, it would have exposed her to absolute ridicule; and, to be able to stem the torrent of ridicule, was that noble degree of penitence to which Julia had not yet attained.

One of her gay admirers, observing this melancholy turn, accosted her with an air of railery, introducing at the same time a young Officer of most engaging aspect. 'What, always in this dismal mood, my charmer? Since you are so fond of preaching, I have an admirable companion for you. Monsieur Daumal, whom I have the honor to present to you, has been long impatient to die at your feet. He is a Philosopher, I can assure you although I do not believe his heart invulnerable.

With what astonishment did Julia perceive that this was the young man, who at the Opera had held that conversation with his friend, which had made such a sensible impression upon her. She would fain have assumed an easy air, and have revenged herself for the contemptuous expressions of Daumal, by treating him with forbidding coldness. But her heart was now sensible to emotions, which till this moment she had never felt. It was a sweet sensation of tenderness that affected her whole soul—an undescribable something, more imperious perhaps than the impetuous voice of love. Their emotions were reciprocal. Daumal accosted Julia with that timidity so flattering to the sex. But the conversation was uninteresting such as one may imagine at a first interview, when the heart revolves a thousand ideas, & the tongue can utter nothing.

The intimacy between Julia and the young Officer every day assumed a more interesting aspect But the former did not fail to discover, that in every conversation Daumal artfully introduced the eulogy of virtue, which seemed indirectly to reproach Julia with her unhappy deviation from it. What tears did she shed when again alone! And yet (strange situation) she could not hate the hand that had thus wounded her to the heart.

Julia, one day, was plunged in those mortifying reflections, which presented the whole enormity of her conduct. She imagined that she heard the lamentations of her family; she saw them weep; she was insupportable to herself. In those gloomy moments Daumal appeared. She was disconcerted; she could not meet his eye; she trembled. Daumal, perceiving her agitation, would have retired. 'No, Sir,' said Julia; 'I intreat you to stay. Your presence may perhaps tend to sooth my distress.' She could not proceed, nor could she look at Daumal, who, on his part, was not under less embarrassment; and each remained some time incapable of utterance. Daumal was the first that broke that silence which is the liveliest expression of the heart. 'Is it possible, Madam, that you have griefs that it may be in my power to alleviate? My own emotions too well inform you of what passes in my heart. It is filled with you alone. You have inspired me with the tenderest, the most delicate regard.'——'Sir,' interrupted Julia, 'your ideas of me are greatly changed.'——'How' Madam!'——'When you saw me at the Opera, your observations to your friend'——Daumal did not permit her to proceed. 'I see, Madam,' said he, 'that you overheard me. I will not deceive you by a falsehood. But read my heart. The first moment that I saw you was sufficient to assure your empire over me. Such various charms extorted the sincerest homage. Pardon a transport I am unable to suppress. I am exasperated against fate, that to such an assemblage of perfections it has not joined——You weep, Madam.'——'Yes, Sir, I feel that I possess nothing. Yet I once was virtuous.——Grief, shame, infamy, will be mine for ever. Ah! you have had reason indeed to despise—to hate me.'——'Despise you, Madam! hate you! Since you can be sensible of your errors'——'Rather say my *crimes*, Sir, alas! never can I expiate them.'——'Oh, Madam, do not thus dread contempt; your heart is open to repentance, and that will entitle you to esteem, But, may I be permitted to ask by what fatality have you, with a soul so noble and susceptible——the adorable Julia was formed to be the model of virtue.'——'Ah, Sir, I know the inestimable value of virtue. I had only to continue in my earlier paths traced out for me by the best of parents. But youth, example, a friend, a most unworthy friend, all have concurred to seduce me. It is now some time, Sir, that I have lamented my wretched fate in secret. Dress, gaiety, and all the pleasures of the world disgust me; every thing indeed but your presence, which is become necessary to me, altho' it seems to reproach me with my guilt. Reproach me still, Sir. Let not your tenderness be apprehensive of my sensibility; but shew me to myself, guilty as I am, without disguise; nor conceal from me to what a depth of wretchedness I am fallen. You cannot distress me——you cannot punish me too much. I am degraded in every eye. I am undone for ever!'——'Oh! Madam, let me repeat it again, this noble return to virtue must restore you to public esteem and to your own. You are not the only one that has fallen a victim to seduction. Many a family now lament the ruin of young persons, from whose birth and education far different hopes had been entertained

At these words Julia sighed. Ah! Sir,' said she, 'that is the fatal circumstance that heightens the anguish of my heart. I have a family, a respectable family whom I have dishonored. My parents'——'You must see them again, Madam, humble yourself before them, and return to that virtue you have forsaken. You will give it new charms.'——'And do you think my grief, my remorse, can ever procure my pardon from those virtuous parents?'——'Do not doubt it Madam, and be assured such noble sentiments will yet win every heart. Oh! that my sister did but think like you.'——'You have a sister'——'Yes, Madam, whom I can never think of without anguish. Her guilty life has already sent my mother to the grave, and there hastens apace an unfortunate old man, my father, who, ever since, without being able to discover her, has known that she still lives, and that she lives to dishonor us. She has obliged me,' added Daumal, bursting into tears, 'she has obliged me to change my name.'——'Daumal then is not your name!'——'No, Madam.'——'My God! what, what is your name?'——'De Gourville.'——'O my brother!' said Julia, and fainted away.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

AIR BALLOON.

Aurora ushered in the morning with uncommon brilliancy, and every face like her's, seemed anxious to participate in the pleasure of M. Lunardi's grand experiment of the Air Balloon. It being generally understood that this balloon was constructed under the direction of gentlemen of reputation, and every preparation being made in a liberal and proper manner, the experiment attracted the most numerous and polite assembly ever remembered to have been seen on any occasion. Royal and noble personages, foreign nobility, and persons of every possible description attended. Besides the accommodations provided in the artillery ground, from whence the balloon was to be let off, the houses in Bunhill row, which look into the ground, were provided with large erections, &c &c, which were let at enormous prices, from a guinea to five shillings.

The hour appointed was one o'clock; the expectations of the spectators were by this time raised to the highest degree The balloon was soon floating above the surface of the wall, and after the first signal, by hoisting the flag at the Armory house, there was a general and visible anxiety in the countenances of the spectators Some believed most firmly. Some believed most firmly that the voyager would perform his engagement, but the greater part chose to effect a degree of wisdom and diffidence, which the bottle conjurer, and the Chelsea balloon inspired.

The signal gun was fired exactly at two o'clock, and in a few minutes the balloon began to ascend, as it approached to an height that the immense multitude could behold its progress, an universal murmur of applause resounded. It descended precipitately to the surface, when Mr. Lunardi threw out a small quantity of ballast, which had such an effect, that the balloon took an immediate direction over the houses in Bunhill-row, and ascended into the atmosphere. At this moment every eye was elated with joy, and the tumult of applause from the throng of people can be easier felt than described. Mr. Lunardi was distinctly seen in the gallery, and his signals were observed by all the spectators. By accident one of the wings fell. This awful, philosophical apparatus, at first moved due west, and afterwards changed its direction to north. No spectacle could be more grand, or sublime; nor was the general admiration of the spectators unmixed with a degree of

fear. The balloon was seen for an hour, at the end of which it appeared the size of a tennis ball.

Dr. Fordoyce, whose acknowledged skill was exerted in filling the balloon, agreed in opinion with the English gentleman, that the balloon ought to be filled fuller with inflammable air, in order to ensure its carrying up the intended weight: but Mr. Lunardi, intimidated by the reports of the fury of an English mob, opposed the filling it farther, as that must have delayed time, and, according to his opinion, might have occasioned its bursting. The large gallery, in consequence of this was soon given up, and a smaller substituted. The two gentlemen then entered it, & every effort was made use of to effect the elevation of the balloon; but finding this utterly impossible, the English Gentleman found himself obliged to quit his station, and Mr Lunardi being then left alone, it was found necessary to reduce the ballast to between twenty and thirty pounds, before he could ascend, (so that calculating the weight of the other gentleman at 166 pounds, there was a deficiency of 130 pounds at least). Even under these circumstances Mr. Lunardi was forced to throw out a great portion of this reduced ballast, before he could clear the houses surrounding the Artillery Ground.

The Reverend Mr Douglas, of Little Stanhope street, followed Mr. Lunardi on horseback to Northaw Common, near Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, about eighteen miles from the metropolis. Mr. Lunardi seemed perfectly collected, composed, and appeared to be a complete master of this wonderful machine. He was observed by the above gentleman to make use of his oar, and descended about 5 o'clock within eighty feet of the ground, moved to the left, and then ascending, took a turn towards Cambridge, and is supposed, the evening drawing on, to have landed safe about 12 miles farther on or about the Cambridge road. It is somewhat singular, that among the great & numerous croud of spectators that attended the letting off the above machine, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Churchill, the Prince of Wales's Equerry, were observed to be the only persons that followed Mr. Lunardi from town.

VIENNA, July 23.

The widow of an under Lieutenant, accompanied by 4 of her sons presented a petition to the Emperor for a pension. The petition was signed with the name of the widow, and under the name the title of first Lieutenant. His Majesty, surprised at this strange signature, asked the meaning of it. "I am in reality, answered the petitioner, first Lieutenant, tho' the wife of an under Lieutenant. After a long service in one of your regiments, a wound discovered my sex. I was then married to an under Lieutenant, by whom I have 4 male children." The Emperor pleased with the conduct of the heroine, presented her with 50 ducates, & bestowed on her a pension of 300 florins per annum, placing at the same time, her children on a charitable foundation.

St. GEORGE's. (Grenada) Sept. 4.

On Thursday last an uncommon quantity of rain fell here, accompanied with dreadful thunder and heavy squalls of wind. About one o'clock in the afternoon when the storm seemed to be at its height, the lightening (it is supposed) fell on the magazine of Fort Frederick, situated on the top of a high hill in the vicinity of this town, containing 150 barrels of gun-powder, which blew up with a horrible explosion, and greatly damaged the fort. A corporal and three privates of the 65th regiment, who were on duty there, unfortunately perished on the occasion. The houses that stand nearest the fort suffered some damage, but very little was done to those in town, although the concussion occasioned by the explosion was so strong, that it burst open several doors and windows, and operated in other respects like the shock of an earthquake.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 13

Last Saturday the Chevalier Longchamps was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 French crowns, to be imprisoned two years, himself in a bond for one thousand pounds, and two freehold securities for five hundred pounds each.

The cruel and unprecedented judgment, it is supposed, was dictated more with a view to appease what was stupidly stiled "offended Majesty," than to satisfy justice and the known established law of the land.

Monstrous absurdity, weak, detestable thought; to imagine that his most christian Majesty, the mild and magnanimous Louis XVI justly esteemed and admired throughout an enlightened world for his love of mankind, can be gratified and pleased with the rigorous treatment of an individual for having imprudently committed a common offence against the laws of Pennsylvania not of France! On the contrary, is it not reasonable to suppose his Majesty will be displeased and offended, that an idea so derogatory to his humanity & benevolence should originate in an American Senate?

RICHMOND, (Virginia) October 2.

All Printers of Newspapers are requested to publish the following Deposition, with the description of the villains annexed, as an endeavor to have the culprits brought to justice.

Norfolk Borough, to wit:

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Charles Kelly, mariner, of lawful age, & made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that he was shipped on board the schooner Friendship, Captain William Lewis, on a voyage to St Thomas's, from Portsmouth, in Virginia, belonging to William Downs and Co merchants in St Thomas's: that before they sailed, they took in as passengers, three men, to wit, William Johnston, Morris Keaton, and Joseph Twentyman, and sailed from Hampton Road on the 22d day of July; that on the 25th day of the same month, the said Johnston, Keaton and Twentyman, violently seized Charles Shaddock, mate, and William Price, sailor, and carried them forward, and there left them bound: that the deponent, a Negro man Jack, Captain Lewis, and a merchant of the name of Wilkinson, who were the rest of the crew on board, were all asleep; that this deponent heard the culprits say, that after having bound Shaddock and Price, they went into the cabbin, seized, bound and gagged Captain Lewis and Wilkinson; they then came into the steerage, seized this deponent and Negro Jack, bound and secured them; after which all remained quiet until the morning; and in the morning of the 26th of the same month, the aforesaid culprits carried Wilkinson upon deck, and this deponent afterwards saw him in the shrouds, begging them to save his life, but they beat him off into the sea; then they brought the Captain upon deck, and threw him overboard, and then served the mate in the same manner. That after perpetrating these acts, they compelled this deponent and Price to swear upon the bible, that they would not discover what they had done, after which they set them and the Negro Jack loose; that after this, all remained quiet until a fortnight after, when they hung a remarkable dog which they had from Captain Grimes's house in Portsmouth, lest he should be known, and they should thereby be discovered. That some days afterwards they cast overboard Negro Jack; apprehending he would discover what they had done; that a day or two after, they made Antigua, and run for port Lania, in the island of Grand Terre, where they arrived after a passage of 30 days from Portsmouth. After having arrived in the harbour, they hailed an American schooner called the Bee, belonging to Newbury, and borrowed their boat, in which the said Keaton went on shore as supercargo to the vessel they had taken possession of, and with him went William Price. When they were on shore, the vessel lay off and on, until Keaton sent Price back with paint to alter the colour of the vessel, that she might not be known; that Keaton was informed on shore (as he said) that the vessel would not be allowed to anchor there, or to sell her cargo, but that they might do it at Point Peter, to which place the said Keaton went in a canoe, and bargained for the vessel and cargo, and then returned and informed those on board therewith; that they then made for the said Point Peter, and this deponent was ordered up to loose the foretop sail; that while he was performing that duty, he heard Keaton tell the others, that they ought not to carry this deponent to Point Peter, as there were vessels belonging to Virginia at that place, and he would be known; from which, this deponent suspected they intended to murder him that night, to prevent which, he leaped from the fore mast head into the sea, the vessel being under rapid way, and was afterwards taken up and carried ashore by a fishing canoe; after which the aforesaid schooner altered her course and bore away: that after this deponent went on shore at Point Peter, he lodged the above information with the commandant of the island. And further the deponent saith not.

CHARLES KELLY. (L. S)

Norfolk Borough, to wit:

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Charles Kelly, and made oath to the truth of the above deposition. Given under my hand, this 18th day of September, 1784

ROBERT TAYLOR, Mayor.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slim made, has a remarkable black spot on his under lip, has the appearance of a bruise, but is natural, short black hair, and dark complexion. He altered his christian name from Benjamin to William, and has since altered his surname to Lewis; he came from Charlestown, South-Carolina to Norfolk.

MORRIS KEATON is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a native of Ireland, ruddy complexion, sandy colored hair, and much freckled in the face, polite in his behavior, and talks smoothly, has been an officer in the light horse in the British service, and since acted as a stage player.

WINDSOR, December 7.

On Saturday last as some young men were attempting to cross the ferry in this town in a canoe, three of them fell overboard, and one, named George Harlow, about 21 years of age, was unfortunately drowned; and yesterday his remains were decently interred, when a sermon was preached on the occasion, from Job xxxvi. 18, by the Rev Mr Chapin.

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of Shipping FURS, for which he will give English Goods at cash price.

Four Dollars Reward.

A large leather pocket-book

was lost on Thursday last, the 25th of November instant, between Moses Chase's, Esq; and the Rev. James Wellman's, in Cornish; containing one note of hand of thirty pounds, against Ebenezer Church, of Gilsom, in New Hampshire, and another of six pounds, against Simeon Farnsworth, of Washington, in said State; with accounts to the amount of thirty pounds, lawful money, and a considerable number of orders, receipts, and other papers of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever will find said pocket book, and return it to the subscriber, at Deacon Hall's, in Cornish, with the contents, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of their humble servant.

PHILIP TABER.

Cornish Nov. 30. 1784

N B All persons are requested not to receive the above notes of any person in way of trade or otherwise; as they are not the rightful property of any but

PHILIP TABER

The proprietors of Brookfield,

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors in June 1783 for the purpose of laying out the first and second division lots, cutting and clearing roads, and paying other proprietary debts, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt William Heaton, in Thetford, on the fifth day of January next, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follows, viz

	£.	s	d.
Phineas Lyman,	1	17	0
Timothy Lyman,	1	17	0
John Smith,	0	18	0
Lucretia Coit,	1	17	0
Stephen Goodman,	1	17	0
Oliver Smith,	0	10	0
Timothy Eastman,	1	17	0
Peter Olcott, Esq;	1	17	0
Seabud Hyde,	1	17	0
Paul Davison,	1	17	0
Daniel Bowen,	0	18	6
Jonas Hayard,	1	17	0
John Hayard,	1	17	0
Jedidiah Hyde,	1	17	0
Amasa Hyde,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry, jun.	1	17	0
Shubael Gross,	1	17	0
Joseph Gross,	1	17	0
Oliver Hamlin,	0	13	0
Caleb Martin,	0	12	4
Daniel Tillison,	1	17	0
John Paine,	1	17	0
Timothy Brownson,	1	17	0
Moses Robinson, Esq;	1	17	0
Ebenezer Brewster,	1	17	0

JOHN PAINE, 3d. Collector.

Brookfield, Nov 26, 1784.

Notice is hereby given to the

proprietors of Thetford, in the county of Orange, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at Thetford, on the 30th day of August last, a tax of Six Shillings on each right was raised to pay a debt due to Elijah Persons; and, unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised and sold, as the law directs.

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov 24, 1784.

Blank DEEDS,

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

The proprietors of Reading,

in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, who have not paid their two taxes granted by said proprietors for making roads, and defraying other charges, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of David Burnham, in said Reading, on Monday the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge them, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Simon Stevens,	1	8	6
Zedekiah Stone,	1	11	6
James Clemons,	1	11	0
Michael Medcalf,	0	13	6
James Putnam,	1	13	6
Jonas Wheeler,	1	13	6
John Wilson,	0	3	6
Caleb Stone,	0	3	0
William Negus,	1	13	6
David Stone,	1	13	6
Nahum Willard,	1	9	6
Wiseman Claggit,	0	10	0
Joshua Willard,	0	16	9
William Grimes,	0	1	0
John Wilder, jun.	0	8	0
John Wilder,	1	8	6
Nathaniel Sanderson,	1	4	0
Daniel Spooner,	1	9	0
William Temple,	1	4	6
Timothy Train,	1	0	0
Thomas Palmer,	1	8	6
Samuel Wentworth,	0	5	0
Henry Loyd,	0	6	6
Joseph Newmarch,	1	10	6
John Hilton,	0	7	6
Jonathan Sanderson,	1	8	6
Nathan Stone	1	4	0
Governor's right,	2	3	0

DAVID HAPGOOD, Collector.

Reading, Nov. 29, 1784.

To be sold at public vendue,

to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Burtch, innholder in Hartford, on the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right of land in the township of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, as will discharge their tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of June last, to defray the charges of laying out said township, and other proprietary debts, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum of Two Pounds due on each right.

Joseph Tucker,	Moses Davis,
Joseph Loveland,	Willis Hall,
Phinehas Sanger,	John Ramont,
Eben. Sparhawk,	Elijah Tucker,
John Hopson,	Simeon Jacobs,
Jacob Hall,	John Strong,
Stephen Partridge,	James Lawton,
Dennis Darling,	Isaac Clark,
Moses Belnap,	Philocles Whitcombe,
James Page,	Asa Whitcombe,
David Ashley,	William Page,
Samuel Thatcher,	Silas Hambleton,
Ephraim Miles,	Moses Brigham,
John Mandeville,	Henry Sparhawk,
Moses Ashley,	

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford, Nov. 29, 1784.

The proprietors of Thetford,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid to me the subscriber the tax granted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting holden at Thetford, on the 5th day of August last past, for defraying the expence of laying out the town into lots, making roads, paying proprietors committees, &c. are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in said Thetford, on Monday the 10th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon (unless sooner paid) as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £5:8:0 on each right, except Governor Wentworth's, which is £10:16.

John Phelps, Esq;	William Canada,
Capt. Samuel Filer,	Daniel Tillotson,
Samuel Filer, jun.	Timothy Phelps,
John Phelps, jun.	Daniel Tillotson, jun.
David Carver,	Daniel Horseford,
John Filer,	Joseph Skinner,
Aaron Phelps,	Alexander Phelps, Esq
Samuel Filer, 3d.	Philip Matteson,
David Barber,	Deverport Phelps,
Roger Phelps,	Alexander Phelps jun
Oliver Barber,	Asahel Phelps,
Israel Smith,	Roswell Phelps,
Aaron Barber,	Isaac Phelps,
Israel Post,	Asahel Phelps,
Obadiah Horseford,	Oliver Phelps,
Amos Phelps,	Jonathan Root,
Daniel Horseford,	Israel Taylor,
Capt. William Buel,	Elijah Root,
David Miller,	Josiah Coleman,
Benja. Baldwin, jun.	Caleb Root,
Daniel Griswold,	Samuel Jones, jun.
Ebenezer Baldwin,	Eliphaz Jones,
Joseph Griswold,	Joel Jones,
Benjamin Baldwin,	Azariah Beach,
Theadore Atkinson, Esq;	Wiseman Claggett,
Mark H Wentworth Esq	Sam Wentworth, Esq
Benning Wentworth,	John Wentworth,
Hunking Wentworth,	Theadore Atkinson, jun.
John Wentworth, Esq;	Governor Wentworth's two rights.
Rev. Mr. Fogg, Kensington,	

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov 24, 1784.

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of well dried

G I N S E N G,

For which payment will be made in the following articles, viz. Coatings, duffils German serge, baize, corduroy, velvet, Indian blankets, tammies, durants, marine, shalloons, camblets, worsted stockings, calamanco, cotton and linen check, Holland, dowlas, garlic, fustian, account books, bibles, ivory combs, snuff, warming pans, penknives, razors shoe buckles, padlocks, green spectacles, black sattin, silk and hair twist, sewing silk of all colours, candlesticks, best writing paper, callico, ink pots, ink powder, quality, shoe-binding, pins, needles shoemakers hammers, hard soap, fine thread, tape, &c. &c.

N B. Those who are indebted to him by book or note, are once more desired to make immediate payment, or they must expect soon to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.

Hanover, November 22.

All persons having demands

on the estate of Joseph Nixon, late of Springfield, deceased, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Capt. Eliphalet Spafford, in Weathersfield, on the first Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, & have all accounts adjusted and settled.

WILLIAM PETEGREW, Adm'r.
PHEBE PETEGREW, Adm'x.

Weathersfield, Nov. 8, 1784.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 72.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

JULIA, *or the* PENITENT DAUGHTER:

An affecting History.

(Continued from our last.)

DAUMAL was thunderstruck. Julia recovering, and throwing herself at his feet, 'Yes, my brother,' said she, 'you see this guilty, this wretched sister, whose only hope is now in death, and whose last sigh will be for you, and for virtue. I detest these witnesses of my shame,' tearing away her ornaments, and throwing them with indignation from her. 'My brother, I can no longer merit the name of sister; but if you love me not, at least you shall pity me. I will go and embrace the lowest situation.' Daumal, clasping her in his arms, and weeping with her, could only utter, 'Oh! my sister!'—'Ah! do you still call me sister, too generous brother? But speak—my dear parents—I shudder at their very name. I see—I see them reproaching me. And have I been the death of my mother? O my brother, I am not worthy of you. I will die—I will die here at your feet.' Daumal, lifting her up, and regarding her with a look of tenderness and compassion, 'I have said, my sister, that repentance can atone for guilt. Come, let me lead you to the bed of your unfortunate father.'—'What do you say? My father!'——'Yes: he has not long to live. They had been informed of what we must forget. My poor mother died of grief, and my father came to Paris to inform himself—to die in your arms, my sister. Do not abandon yourself to despair. He will yet see you—he will forgive—he will love you.'

Each kept in the other's embrace, weeping bitterly. Their tears for some time rendered them incapable of speaking. Julia at length found utterance: 'You shall see, my brother, that I will yet be worthy of you. Why did I ever enter this fatal city? Oh, my wretched aunt, cannot I give back your perfidious favors, and return to that poverty, which was once my pride?'

Julia leaves her brother. She dismisses her servants, sells her furniture, assumes the plainest dress, and hastens back to Daumal. 'I have some money,' said she, 'my father may want it.'——'Let me propose,' answered her brother, with some emotion, 'that it be given to the poor. May it expiate!'——'Stop, my brother, am I not sufficiently humbled? Your delicacy is but too just. I was apprehensive that my father'——'While I have a drop of blood in my veins' replied Daumal, raising his voice, 'I will sell it for my father; but you would wound him if'——'Say no more I know what I am——a wretched creature——degraded from the rights of humanity. I cannot die too soon. My brother, wound me no deeper yet——I have not long to live. But how will my father receive me?'—'With tenderness—as his daughter.'

At this instant, an ecclesiastic enters the apartment. 'I have at last found you, Madam,' said he. 'I intreat you to follow me; you, and Monsieur, your brother. There is not a moment to lose. You will restore peace to a troubled mind.' Julia and her brother yield to his earnest entreaties. The good priest leads them to a coach; they alight at the extremity of one of the suburbs; they ascend a gloomy staircase, and enter a garret, where every thing appeared the picture of woe. A dying voice was heard: 'Ah! Madam, blessed be God, that, before I expire, I can implore your pardon. See, Sir,' continued the dying person, turning to the priest, 'see virtue itself, that I have corrupted by my abominable arts.'—'Madame de Sauval!' exclaimed Julia; 'in what a situation!'——'Yes, madam, I am that wretch, who plunged you into an abyss of vice. I have received my punishment in this world, the dreadful forerunner of eternal anguish. You see my deplorable poverty. It is all the fruit of fifty years, spent in criminal intrigues. There is not a day in my life that will not rise up in judgment against me. I knew, Madam, that you had found your brother, and that you were returned to virtue, to that God, who punishes me, and from whom I had torn you. Your penitence will disarm his anger; but, ah! wretched me! what can I hope from his mercy? pardon is not for me. I am rejected—I am cut off for ever.'

The charitable priest endeavors to console her, and speaks of a merciful God infinite in goodness, and ever ready to hear the cries of his penitent creatures. Madame de Sauval heard him with attention, kissed the crucifix with transport; then, raging again with all the fury of despair, pushed it away: 'He cannot——he cannot pardon me. I hear my sentence! I see the gulph——it opens——it swallows me up. See they drag me——where will you hide me?——Whether shall I flee?'

The wretched woman, all pale, trembling, distracted, sprang towards Julia, who compassionating her extreme misery, could now see the unfortunate woman only in the perfidious friend that had seduced her. She wept over the dying sinner. 'Do you not see him?' said the terrified Sauval. 'Compose yourself' answered Julia; 'recollect me. I am deeply afflicted by your misery, and would do any thing to mitigate it.'——'Ah! is it you, Madam, you, whom I would have ruined with myself.' Then, turning to Daumal: 'Sir, in this dying moment, I declare that I alone am guilty. I practised every art to tear your sister from her family, from virtue, & from that religion, whose power I now severely feel.'—'Speak not of our crimes,' interrupted the weeping Julia: 'let us think only of appeasing the wrath of Heaven! Alas! had I but been as virtuous as you imagine, I should never have deviated from the paths into which an irreproachable family had led me.' Then instantly falling on her knees, 'O my God,' said she, 'here I implore our pardon. We have each sinned against thee. O hear our supplications. Join your prayers, Madam, to mine, Heaven will have mercy on us. Our remorse, our anguish, will not be unavailing.'

The priest and Daumal stood in silent astonishment at this moving scene. What, indeed, could be more affecting, than to see a young person in the pride of beauty, penetrated with remorse, all bathed in tears, and in the deepest humiliation, addressing herself to Heaven with that fervor, of which the world can have no concep-

tion. Daumal would have raised his sister. 'No, my brother,' said she, 'I can never shed tears enough. Ought I not to have had the courage to resist, to struggle, to prevent this unhappy woman from rushing to her ruin? The daughter of Monsieur de Gourville should have served for an example, & have restored those to virtue who had unfortunately strayed from her paths.'

Madame de Sauval relapses into her terrors. The horrors of death are already imprinted on her countenance. The priest sprinkles the holy water over her. Her agitations increase. Her hair stands erect. She exclaims, 'save me, save me; I burn; the flames devour me; O God! thou hast condemn'd me; I fall—I roll in the gulph; O help me!' and with these words the wretched votary of vice expires.

'O my God,' said Daumal, 'and is this the end of vice? What terror & despair attend its last moments! How unlike the death of the righteous! With what unreluctant serenity the good man gives up his soul, as a deposit which heaven had confided to him! By the dreadful scene, my sister, to which we have been witnesses, we may estimate the happiness of the rich and gay, who boast of uninterrupted prosperity, and whom we often unwisely envy. What thinking person would desire fifty years of a life in which riches and pleasure had infused every charm, to be terminated in such a death as this? And though the wicked should receive no other punishment than the continual anxiety inseparable from their existence, who would not prefer the sweets of a good conscience, and a virtuous poverty, to all the splendors of their momentary career?'

They leave this scene of woe, and arrive at the lodging of Monsieur de Gourville. There was a small chamber at the entrance of the apartment, where the venerable old man was laid. Daumal enters. Julia would have followed him, but he stops her: 'My sister, attend here a little while.'——What! delay a moment to throw myself at my father's feet!'—'You shall see him, my sister; but you may conceive—spare me the pain of recalling—this interview requires some preparation.

'Some preparation!' tho't Julia: 'Ah now I see to what my guilt has reduced me! A child to delay the moment of appearing before the paternal regards! to be apprehensive of offending them! Ah wretched Julia, are you not miserable enough?'

The door is opened. Julia perceives a person leaving the apartment. She instantly screams out, and would fain conceal her face. It was Marianne, the faithful Marianne, who had attached herself more than ever to Monsieur de Gourville, who wished to die in his service, and had once seen Julia virtuous. 'Is it you Madam?' she exclaims. The unhappy Julia was overwhelmed with the consciousness of her situation. 'Yes,' Marianne,' she answered, 'it is I—who dare not look you in the face. Oh! how your presence humbles me! *your* life has been unsullied.'——

She had not strength to proceed. Marianne flung her arms round Julia's neck, and wept profusely. 'O my child, my child,' said she, 'forgive this emotion! How much have you grieved us all! Alas! Madame could not survive it. She died, calling upon you, and beseeching heaven that she might once more embrace her child. She pitied you. It was Madame de Subligny that has undone us all. But, my dear mistress, do not give way to despair. Your father will see you again—he will forgive you. And is not God all merciful?'

While the good Marianne wept over Julia, Daumal was preparing her venerable father for the sight of his unhappy child. The recollections of his dishonored family struggled for some moments in his aged breast. At length, parental love yielded. 'And say you, my son,' said he, 'that she is truly penitent?' 'Yes,' answered the excellent youth, 'her heart is torn with unutterable anguish. She lives but to see you, to implore your forgiveness, and to die at your feet.'—'Ah! my son,' returned the good man, 'how much need have I myself of forgiveness! Could I but hope that God had touched the heart of this unfortunate child! Her tender age and bad example may have led her, more than her heart, into the paths of vice. But where is this daughter, that was once so dear to me?'—'At your feet,' exclaimed Julia, who had heard these last words, and thrown herself at the side of the bed, 'at your feet, my father, overwhelmed by the enormity of my guilt, and imploring your forgiveness'—'My daughter,' said Monsieur de Gourville, 'my daughter!'—'Oh! I am unworthy of this name. I have dishonored my family. I have been wanting to every thing that is dear and sacred. I have killed my mother! O my father, my father, I beseech God and you to forgive me. God will not refuse to pardon me. O my father, do you also forgive me.'

Monsieur de Gourville, incapable of utterance, beheld her for a moment with an air of mingled piety and hesitation, and then affectionately held out his hand. She kissed it, & wetted it wit her tears. At length the good old man exclaims: 'My daughter! may God forgive you, as I do!' Julia could only utter. 'O my father, you do not then cut me off—you forgive me. I shall yet die with the name of your daughter.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON, August 10.

The Dutch are still alarmed at the movements of the Prussians, who are forming a camp of 20,000 men at Cleves, in East-Friesland, within two miles of the Dutch territories, and near to their garrison of Nemuguen.

The Dutch are also alarmed on the side of Flanders, they have augmented their troops in Maestricht to 2000 men—The emperor has marched into Brabant and Flanders three times that number of troops. Notwithstanding those hostile appearances, those differences will probably be soon accommodated, as the Hollanders must comply with the terms demanded, being in no capacity to resist either of these great powers.

We hear that government has directed the debts of Col. Rogers, who has been for some time past confined in Newgate for trifling sums, to be immediately paid, in consideration of his services during the two last wars in America.

We hear that the governor of Newfoundland has sent an account to ministry of the improper conduct of the French in that part of the world; by the last peace the French had the full right of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, given them upon condition that no fortifications should be erected, or any buildings upon them, but merely for the conveniency of the fishery, and that only a guard of fifty men should be kept there; every one of these stipulations has been infringed, and these islands, if not prevented by our Ministry, will in a short time be completely fortified and garrisoned.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.

In the Council of Censors, September 14th, 1784.

ORDERED, That the resolution of this council respecting the proceedings of the government of this state, in the case of the Connecticut settlers at or near Wyoming, be printed by Mr. Francis Bailey, with the report concerning the deviations of the legislative branch of government.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL BRYAN, Sec'ry.

IT is the opinion of this Council, that the decision made at Trenton, early in 1783, between the state of Connecticut and the commonwealth, concerning the territorial rights of both, was favorable for Pennsylvania. It likewise promised the happiest consequences to the confederacy, as an example was thereby set of two contending sovereignties adjusting their differences in a court of justice, instead of involving themselves, and perhaps their confederates, in war and bloodshed. It is much to be regretted, this happy event was not improved on the part of this state, as it might have been; that the persons claiming the lands at and near Wyoming, occupied by the emigrants from Connecticut, now become subjects of Pennsylvania, were not left to prosecute their claims in their proper course, without the intervention of the legislature; that a body of troops were inlisted after the Indian war had ceased, and the civil government been established, and stationed at Wyoming for no other apparent purpose than that of promoting the interests of the claimants under the former grants of Pennsylvania; that these troops were kept up and continued there without the licence of Congress in violation of the confederation; that they were suffered, without restraint, to injure and oppress the neighbouring inhabitants during the course of the last winter; that the injuries done to these people, excited the compassion and interposition of the state of Connecticut, which thereupon demanded of Congress another hearing and enquiry, in order to investigate the private claims of the settlers at Wyoming, formerly inhabitants of New England, who, from this instance of partiality in our rulers, might have been led to distrust the justice of the state, when in the mean time numbers of these soldiers and disorderly persons, in a most riotous and inhuman manner, expelled the New England settlers before mentioned, from their habitations, and drove them towards the Delaware, through unsettled and

almost impassible ways, leaving these unhappy on calls to suffer every species of distress; that this armed force, stationed as aforesaid, at Wyoming as far as we can see, without any public advantage in view, has cost the commonwealth the sum of £4460 and upwards, for the bare levying, providing and paying of them besides other expenditures of public money; that the authority for embodying these troops was given privately and unknown to the good people of Pennsylvania, the same being directed by a mere *resolve* of the late house of Assembly, brought in & read the first time on Monday 22d September 1783 when on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time and adopted; that the putting this resolve on the secret journal of the house, and concealing it from the people, after the war with the savages had ceased, and the inhabitants of Wyoming had submitted to the government of the state, sufficiently marks and fixes the clandestine and partial intent of the armament, no such caution having been thought necessary in the defence of the northern and western frontiers during the late war; and lastly, we regret the fatal example which this transaction has set, of private persons, at least equally able with their opponents to maintain their own cause, procuring the influence of the commonwealth in their behalf, and the aid of the public treasury; the opprobrious which from hence has resulted to this state, and the dissatisfaction and prospect of dissention now existing with one of our sister states; the violation of the confederation; & the injury hereby done to such of the Pennsylvania claimants of lands at Wyoming, occupied as aforesaid as have given no countenance to but on the contrary have disavowed extravagant proceedings In short, we lament that our government have in this business manifested little wisdom or foresight; nor have acted as the guardians of the rights of the people committed to their care. Impressed with the multiplied evils which have sprung from the imprudent management of this business we hold it up to censure, to prevent if possible, farther instances of bad government, which might convulse and disunite our new formed nation.

In consequence of application made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Rupert, in the county of Bennington. These are to warn the proprietors of said town to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Norton, inn keeper, in said town, on the twenty-second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see whether the proprietors will vote to lay out a fifth division in said town, and to transact any other business proper for the benefit of the proprietors

REUBEN HARMON, Just Peace.

Rupert Nov 23 1784

Whereas at an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, state of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Mr Philip Stone, of said Bridport, on the thirteenth of September last, a tax of one pound ten shillings, lawful money, was voted to be raised and paid by the first of January next, by said proprietors, on each original right or share of land in said town, (public rights excepted) to defray the arrearages of accounts brought in by the first settlers of said township This is therefore to notify the proprietors aforesaid, that said tax must be paid to me the subscriber, by the first day of January next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the same, with all legal costs.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

November. 29. 1784.

LOTTERY.

The Managers of the

Rockingham and Springfield Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that they will begin the drawing said Lottery on Wednesday the 19th day of January next, at the house of Captain George Hubbard, in Springfield The Rockingham bridge is completed in the best manner, and necessary preparations are making for the other as fast as possible.

They would further inform those persons who have not yet become adventurers, and are generously inclined to promote a matter of such public utility, that they may be supplied with tickets by applying to Governor Spooner or Capt Lull Hartland; Amos Robinson or landlord Burtch, Hartford; Capt John Strong, Woodstock; Capt Abida Smith, Pomfret; Capt Daniel Gilbert, Sharon; Col Paul Brigham, Norwich; Col Ebenezer Brewster, Hanover; Daniel Buck Esq: Thetford; Col. Benjamin Wait and the Printers Windsor; or the Managers The above gentlemen, who shall have any tickets on hand unsold on the 10th of January next, are desired to seal them up and transmit them to the persons from whom they received them, as soon as possible.

SIMON STEVENS,
STEPHEN JACOB,
ELIJAH ROBINSON, } *Managers*
ELIAS OLCOTT,
OLIVER LOVEL,

Windsor, Dec. 14 1784

The proprietors of Thetford,

in the county of Orange and state of Vermont who have not paid to me the subscriber the tax granted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting holden at Thetford, on the 5th day of August last past, for defraying the expence of laying out the town into lots making roads, paying proprietors committees, &c. are hereby notified that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Capt William Heath, in said Thetford on Monday the 10th of January next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon (unless sooner paid) as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs

The names of the delinquents are as follows with the sum of £5:8:0 on each right, except Governor Wentworth's, which is £10:16

John Phelps, Esq:	*William Canada,*
Capt. Samuel Filer,	*Daniel Tilotson,*
Samuel Filer, jun.	*Timothy Phelps,*
John Phelps, jun.	*Daniel Tilotson jun.*
David Carver,	*Daniel Horseford,*
John Filer,	*Joseph Skinner,*
Aaron Phelps.	*Alexander Phelps, Esq:*
Samuel Filer, 3d.	*Philip Mitton,*
David Barber,	*Deverpost Phelps,*
Roger Phelps,	*Alexander Phelps jun*
Oliver Barber,	*Asahel Phelps,*
Israel Smith,	*Roswell Phelps,*
Aaron Barber,	*Isaac Phelps,*
Israel Post,	*Asahel Phelps,*
Obadiah Horseford,	*Oliver Phelps,*
Amos Phelps,	*Jonathan Root,*
Daniel Horseford,	*Israel Taylor,*
Capt William Buel,	*Elijah Root,*
David Miller,	*Josiah Coleman,*
Benja Baldwin jun.	*Caleb Root.*
Daniel Griswold.	*Samuel Jones jun.*
Ebenezer Baldwin,	*Eliphaz Jones,*
Joseph Griswold,	*Joel Jones.*
Benjamin Baldwin.	*Azariah Beach,*
Theodore Atkinson Esq:	*Wiseman Claggett,*
Mark H Wentworth Esq	*Sam Wentworth Boston*
Benning Wentworth,	*John Wentworth,*
Hunking Wentworth.	*Theodore Atkinson jun.*
John Wentworth Esq:	*Governor Wentworth's*
Rev Mr. Fogg Kensington	*two rights*

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov. 24, 1784.

Taken up afloat, in

Connecticut river, on Saturday morning the 4th instant, a Ferry Boat, sufficient to carry four horses with convenience The owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to

ELISHA HAWLEY.

Windsor, Dec. 14, 1784

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors or owners of land in the township of Andover, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said inhabitants held in April 1782 that agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of this State, did vote and agree on a tax of one dollar on each hundred acre lot of the non resident land in the three first divisions of land in said town, for the purpose of building bridges, mending roads, &c.—— These are therefore to notify the original owners, their heirs and assigns to pay the above tax to me the subscriber, at my dwelling house in Andover, as they would avoid further cost, and the sale of their lands respectively

MOSES WARNER, Collector.

Andover. Dec. 4. 1784.

The proprietors of Reading,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid their two taxes granted by said proprietors for making roads, and defraying other charges, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of David Burnham, in said Reading, on Monday the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge them, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Simon Stevens,	1	8	6
Zedekiah Stone,	1	11	6
James Clemons,	1	11	0
Michael Medcalf,	0	13	6
James Putnam,	1	13	6
Jonas Wheeler,	1	13	6
John Wilson,	0	3	6
Caleb Stone,	0	3	0
William Negus,	1	13	6
David Stone,	1	13	6
Nahum Willard,	1	9	6
Wiseman Claggit,	0	10	0
Joshua Willard,	0	16	9
William Grimes,	0	1	0
John Wilder, jun.	0	8	0
John Wilder,	1	8	6
Nathaniel Sanderson,	1	4	0
Daniel Spooner,	1	9	0
William Temple,	1	4	6
Timothy Crain,	1	0	0
Thomas Palmer,	1	8	6
Samuel Wentworth,	0	6	0
Henry Loyd,	0	6	6
Joseph Newmarch,	1	10	6
John Hilton,	0	7	6
Jonathan Sanderson,	1	8	6
Nathan Stone.	1	4	0
Governor's right,	2	3	0

DAVID HAPGOOD, Collector.

Reading, Nov. 29 1784.

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of Shipping FURS, for which he will give English Goods and cash price.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE

Messrs. Printers,

If you think the following short vision will be acceptable to your readers, by inserting it you will oblige a constant customer.

SITTING the other evening after supper in my great elbow chair, by the fire side, and being much fatigued with the varieties of the past day, I fell into a profound sleep, and had the following odd and particular dream, the inconsistencies of which are what must always be expected when the imagination is at work without reason to controul it, or outward objects to divert the mind from its pursuits. Methought I was walking in a very composed manner thro' a very delightful wood, where the close of the evening had stilled every warble and no sound was heard, but now and then a parting note, which only made the profoundness of the silence appear more striking. But as I advanced toward the end of the wood this silence was soon exchanged for confused and prodigious noise. And I found on my coming out of it, an innumerable multitude of men, women, and children, on a very spacious plain, all running about as if in great haste and confusion, and as if each thought of no one but himself, sometimes flinging those that stood in their way, but never taking any notice of so ill natured an affront. I was some time before I could discover what they were all about. They appeared to me, by their numbers, to be the whole race of mankind. I heard now and then the short sentences of, There she is, I see her at a distance. Such a one has got her, and the like. Having gained a little rising, I soon spied, some way from this great croud, a most lively and beautiful woman in a long white robe, the train of which was supported by a young nymph more gaily dressed. I soon found, by her composed and engaging countenance, that her name was Happiness; and her attendant Pleasure. I stood still to view this amazing sight, and was surprised to find that some were running quite from her, and yet crying out that they had just got at her. None were yet come up to her; so that those I heard say that others had done so, I found were only deceived by the distance, and followed the same light they were in, as though their leader had reached her, and were soon surprised to find themselves in a path quite wide of that which led to her. Some courted Pleasure only, and often tried to separate her from Happiness; but she remained unmoved, and assured them they must first be acquainted with her mistress before they could enjoy her company. Happiness had several attendants whom she sent out to guide those to her who were inclined to follow them. Religion, Virtue, and Reason, were those guides, and who ever followed them came directly into the strait road that led to her. But all on a sudden, I heard the whole multitude cry out, I have her, I have her. I looked immediately, and saw at least twenty young women dressed exactly as Pleasure had been who attended on Happiness, only still more gaily. Their appearance struck me, as they were all very beautiful; they had immediately a whole train of admirers, every one eagerly pursuing that they had fixed on, and I found all of them tho't that she would lead them to Happiness: one held up a purse of gold; another, a bottle of wine; another, a crown; a fourth, a fine-made race horse; a fifth, the picture of a courtezan; the sixth, a fine equipage and gay liveries; the seventh diamonds, flowers, and all sorts of ornaments; an eighth, a play, and an opera bill, and tickets for balls and assemblies; and others with all these things in miniature for children, and so on; each shewing with great eagerness their several inducements. The crowd they soon divided between them. I turned my eyes again towards Happiness, and found her quite alone, deserted as I thought, even by Pleasure, who seemed to have assumed all these different shapes, which, when any came near enough to catch at, they eagerly put out their hand; but I was surprised to find they continued looking after her when I and they too thought they had her in their arms. But after a short surprise and vexation of their countenances, they turned about and began as eager a pursuit after one of the other enchantresses, where they always met with the same disappointment. However, some few, after one disappointment, looked eagerly after the true happiness, and they were immediately accosted by one of her attendants, who led them into the roads that led directly to her. The true and first damsel, Pleasure, met them in the road, and soon made their journey easy and delightful to them; but how were they astonished, when they came almost to the place where Happiness was seated, to find they must pass through a gate, before which too, there was a dangerous bridge; but however, those who advanced near enough to see her in full lustre, were not at all dismayed, but went over the bridge with serenity and firmness, though the water under it cast up a thick humidity, which caused a cold sweat to overspread their bodies while they passed; but having prayed for assistance in that cold passage, and guides being sent, the gates were thrown wide open, and they were received with soft music and hymns, setting forth theirs and others praises; and they were surprised to find several of their friends there, whom they had formerly left, as thinking them gone quite into a wrong & melancholy path.

I was just rejoicing at their arrival & enjoyment of Happiness, when the dismal groans of at least an hundred poor wretches called off my attention. I soon perceived they all had been led by their different mistresses to the brink of a pit, where she left them without help, upbraiding them with their folly; and they fell down together into this bottomless pit, each lamenting their own mistaken pursuit, and finding, had they listened to reason or religion in time, they should have obtained their end. Their reiterated groans and miseries waked me; pleased to find that though I had not gone through the gate of Happiness, it was yet in my power to get into the path that leads to it.

The proprietors of Brookfield,

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors in June 1783 for the purpose of laying out the first and second division lots, cutting and clearing roads, and paying other proprietary debts, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt William Heaton, in Thetford, on the fifth day of January next, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all legal cost

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follows, viz

	£.	s.	d.
Phineas Lyman,	1	17	0
Timothy Lyman,	1	17	0
John Smith,	0	18	0
Lucretia Coult,	1	17	0
Stephen Goodman,	1	17	0
Oliver Smith,	0	10	0
Timothy Eastman,	1	17	0
Peter O'cott, Esq:	1	17	0
Seabud Hyde,	1	17	0
Paul Davison,	1	17	0
Daniel Bowen,	0	18	6
Jonas Hayard,	1	17	0
John Hayard,	1	17	0
Jedidiah Hyde,	1	17	0
Amasa Hyde,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry, jun.	1	17	0
Stubael Cross,	1	17	0
Joseph Cross,	1	17	0
Oliver Hamlin,	0	13	0
Caleb Martin,	0	12	4
Daniel Tillison,	1	17	0
John Paine,	1	17	0
Timothy Brownson,	1	17	0
Moses Robinson, Esq:	1	17	0
Ebenezer Brewster,	1	17	0

JOHN PAINE, 3d. Collector.

Brookfield, Nov. 26, 1784.

Four Dollars Reward.

A large leather pocket-book

was lost on Thursday last, the 25th of November instant, between Moses Chase's, Esq; and the Rev. James Wellman's, in Cornish; containing one note of hand of thirty pounds, against Ebenezer Church, of Gilsom, in New Hampshire, and another of six pounds, against Simeon Farnsworth, of Washington, in said State; with accounts to the amount of thirty pounds, lawful money, and a considerable number of orders, receipts, and other papers of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever will find said pocket book, and return it to the subscriber, at Deacon Hall's, in Cornish, with the contents, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of their humble servant,

PHILIP TABER.

Cornish, Nov. 30, 1784.

N. B. All persons are requested not to receive the above notes of any person in way of trade, or otherwise; as they are not the rightful property of any but

PHILIP TABER.

To be sold at public vendue,

to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Burtch, innholder in Hartford, on the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right of land in the township of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, as will discharge their tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of June last, to defray the charges of laying out said township, and other proprietary debts, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum of Two Pounds due on each right.

Joseph Tucker,	Moses Davis,
Joseph Loveland,	Willis Hall,
Phinehas Sanger,	John Ramont,
Eben. Sparhawk,	Elijah Tucker,
John Hopson,	Simeon Jacobs,
Jacob Hall,	John Strong,
Stephen Partridge,	James Lawton,
Dennis Darling,	Isaac Clark,
Moses Belnap,	Philocles Whitcombe,
James Page,	Asa Whitcombe,
David Ashley,	William Page,
Samuel Thatcher,	Silas Hambleton,
Ephraim Miles,	Moses Brigham,
John Mandeville,	Henry Sparhawk,
Moses Ashley,	

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford, Nov. 29, 1784.

Blank DEEDS,

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 73.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

SMYRNA, August 5.

The great heats which we have suffered for a fortnight past, accompanied by an east wind, which by degrees purges the bad influences of the air, the plague begins to abate considerably in this city, insomuch that for some days past no accident has been heard of; many shops have been opened, and divers merchants have returned from the country to their houses here, and we flatter ourselves that the general communication will be reestablished It is calculated that this terrible calamity has destroyed in the city, within three months past, exclusive of the surrounding villages, between 15 and 16,000 Turks, 28,000 Jews, 400 Greeks, 400 Armenians, and very near 100 Catholics; at Magnesia and Kerkagan, from whence our cotton comes, the mortality amounts to 30 000. We have not yet heard what ravages this shocking malady has occasioned at Cosaba and its districts

St JOHN's, October 6.

Capt Osborne, of his Majesty's ship Ariane, which arrived here on Sunday last from Halifax, has brought the agreeable news of an immediate stop being put to the arrival of any rebel vessel whatever, into any of the ports of Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick

[*If restraining the* brutal *and more than* savage *hands of* Britons *and* Tories *from the accomplishment of* tyranny *and* murder, *entitles us to the appellation of* Rebels, *we glory in the epithet, and receive the applause of admiring nations, while the anguish of guilt is, in the dreary regions of St. John's your constant companions —How long, ye guardians of America, will ye suffer British edicts to cramp your trade with impunity*]

NEW YORK, November 8.

By the ship Fortune Capt. Hayded, arrived here on Thursday last, in 35 days from Amsterdam, we have received information that the following gentlemen are appointed Consuls by their High Mightinesses the United States of Holland, to the United States of America.

For Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire, Diderick Lacrteuwer—For Rhode Island & Connecticut, Christian Coenraad Buckman—For New York and New Jersey Herman Le Roy—For Pennsylvania, Jan Hendrick Christian Heilicher—For Maryland and Virginia, Adriaan Vralk—For North and South Carolina & Georgia, Jan Beonen Graves

And we are also told, that the prospect of immediate hostilities commencing against the Republic of Holland by the Emperor of Germany, greatly agitated the whole people of Holland, & sensibly affected their commerce, so that no insurance on shipping could be obtained but on very limitted conditions.

The Honorable the Congress of the United States of America are now convening at Trenton, a place where we hope their deliberations will be as pregnant with wisdom as the prowess of their arms have been conspicuous

Nov. 18 *A few days ago a gentleman, on his way in the stage from Fredericksburg to Richmond, was robbed of a sum of money, amounting to upwards of 4000 dollars*

NEWBURY PORT, Nov 10.

We hear from Byfield, near this town, that on the 31st ult as the wife of Mr. Wm Longfellow, jun was drawing out coals on the hearth and holding a coffee pot, full of hot coffee in her left hand, their only child, a boy about 19 months old being near his mother suddenly seized the pot by the spout, and drank some of the scalding coffee which put a period to his existence the next morning.

HARTFORD, Nov. 29.

We are assured from good authority, that the state of Massachusetts have seriously determined to pursue their claim to the lands west of Hudsons River, and now claimed by the state of New-York: and have applied to the Governor of New-York to join commissioners to ascertain and run the line, between the said States: And that the legislature of the state of New-York have lately appointed commissioners to oppose the claim of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

Last Thursday night, in a severe gale of wind, Capt. Copeland, bound in here from Baltimore, ran on Cohasset rocks, and was lost.—The mate and a woman passenger were drowned. Some part of the cargo drove on shore.

NOVEMBER 26.

Last Tuesday night, the house of the Hon. James Lovell, Esq; Continental Receiver of Taxes was broken open, and an iron-chest containing a sum in interest certificates of the Loan Office of upwards of 25,000 dollars, some specie, a number of notes of hand, and other valuable papers taken therefrom.

WINDSOR, December 21.

We hear from Walpole, that as one Mr. Walker was assisting in raising the great bridge over Bellows's Falls in Connecticut river, on Friday the 10th instant, the timbers being icy, he unhappily slipped off & fell 30 or 40 feet before he struck, when his head dashed against the cragged rocks, and his body, leaving his brains on the spot, instantly rolled into the foaming cataracts, and has not since been found; and it is imagined that the tremendous whirlpools occasioned by the continual fury of the waters, will render all search fruitless.

Col. Hale, we also hear, who has a charter of the Falls, and undertook to erect the bridge, has, while raising the frame, met with a fall upon the rocks, by which he was very much bruised.

On Wednesday last was installed in the pastoral office over the church and people in Pomfret, the Rev. Elisha Hutchinson, by an ecclesiastical council from the neighbouring churches called for that purpose The great unity which appeared between pastor, church and people—the harmony in council—the decent attention and solemnity upon the sacred occasion, and the religious joy visible on the countenances of many, respectively conspired to render it a pleasing occasion, and a hopeful presage of spiritual blessings designed in providence for that people.

The following melancholy accident happened at Hebron, in Connecticut, on the evening of the 18th of November last. Two young men, by the name of Beach & Summers, had erected a hut in the wood to attend the burning a coal kiln. The hut was slightly put together with slender materials, and covered thick with straw and turf: in this they slept a number of nights, when by the falling of a quantity of rain, the covering grew so heavy as to crush the standards that supported it, and it is supposed the building fell suddenly when the lads were asleep. They were not discovered till the next day; when two other lads, one a twin brother of the unfortunate young Beach, as they were gunning in the wood, discovered the ruins; but a dog, which had escaped from the disaster and was guarding a hat, would not suffer them to approach till further assistance was called. All that could at first be seen of either, was Beach's arm appearing through the turf. The rubbish being removed, their bodies were found to be considerably bruised. This was the last night they expected to watch the kiln; when sudden death overtook them in a place where there was no eye to pity and no arm to save.

On the 20th they were both interred in one grave, and a sermon preached from these words in the first chapter of Job, *And the building fell on the young men and they are dead.*

☞ The Printers compliments to their customers—they conceive it needless to make a prolix apology for issuing only a half sheet this week; and therefore would only suggest, that they are disappointed in the expectation of receiving a quantity of paper from Sutton, which they had employed a gentleman to bring up; and suppose the extreme bad season for transportation prevents its coming.

L O N D O N, Aug. 15.

The circumstance of our great national guide, Mr. Pitt, having missed his way a few evenings since, a constant reader says, reminds him of an anecdote of the famous Dr. Heylin, author of a General Description of the World, &c. The Doctor, in company with his servant (a free blunt fellow) having lost his way in a wood within a few miles of his place of residence, somewhere in Hampshire, and being in no small perplexity of mind, it being near midnight, and very dark, his domestic addressing him with a share of saucy freedom, cries, "An't you a pretty fellow to pretend to write a description of the whole world, and yet don't find the road home, even within three short miles of your own house."

A nation that does not derive wisdom from its errors and misfortunes, is to be considered as in a most dangerous predicament. Such unfortunately appears to be the situation of England at the present period. Notwithstanding the evils we have experienced from our contest with the colonies, still we seem to cherish the same false pride and supposed superiority over the inhabitants of other countries. In common conversation, the people of Ireland are spoken of in the most approbrious terms for their present conduct, violent measures are recommended, and the power of the Irish to make the least resistance against us is disputed, ridiculed, and despised. Such haughty & vain opinions of our strength and authority are equally inconsistent with reason, justice and policy. Our Hibernian brothers have long been used to fight by our sides against the common enemy; they have been accustomed to enjoy the same liberty with ourselves; and doubtless they will stand up as firmly for their lives and privileges. Why then should we treat them with contempt? why no, instead of fomenting feuds among our subjects, endeavour to accommodate differences, and unite in the pursuit of our general, commercial, and political interests, by such a method of procedure alone can we become a happy and flourishing people, blessed in our own possessions, and secure from the attack and invasion of our natural rivals and opponents.

A U G U S T 18.

About ten thousand seamen have within these last six months embarked for Ireland, where they are most hospitably dealt by, and supported by private subscription. This needs the immediate inspection of our admiralty board; for a certainty a war with that country is inevitable, unless we entirely give it up. These seamen it is said are to man a fleet which France will lend to protect the trade.

We shall in a short time have as many proscribed nobles from the other side of the channel, as we have lately had refugees from the other side the Atlantic seeking protection from the vengeance of an insulted country.

The French squadron are not all returned from the East Indies. Monf. Turmingnon, who succeeded to the command as senior officer, when Suffrein left India, was at Cuddalore the first of March last, with three ships of the line, and four others. Sir Edward Hughes has only the Sultan of 74 guns, Defence of 74 and three or four frigates. A natural jealousy should prevent the French having a superior force in that quarter even for a single day.

By the Spanish accounts they expended in the several attacks on Algiers, 3373 bombs, 2145 granades, 10680 cannon shot, and 401 case; which were returned by the Algierines with 1020 bombs, and 10,181 cannon and case shot. Their loss they make to amount only to 10 men killed, 11 dangerously wounded, and 24 slightly, among whom is Don Michel de Montmayer. It would be much for the credit of the nation, if they would learn to give accounts that bore at least some semblance of truth; but though they have been for ages the ridicule of all Europe, on account of their spirit of rhodomontade, they seem to be as much attached to it as ever.

HAMBURGH, (Saxony) May 1.

All the advices from Sweden and Denmark, make great mention of warlike preparations going forward in those countries, but what the motives for these proceedings may be, is not known; the court of Denmark has demanded 4000 sailors from Norway, to man the fleet fitting out at Copenhagen, and which will be commanded by Vice Admiral de Fontenay. In Sweeden a fleet is also fitting out, the troops in different provinces are assembling, and corn is buying up to form magazines.

PERA, (near Constantinople in Turkey) April 26

Our sworn enemies the Persians, have made a fresh irruption into our territories, in hopes of surprising Bassora, but after having attempted the fort by assault, they have been repulsed with considerable loss. However, we are far from being confident of the safety of Bassora, as we understand that the Sophi is now on his march at the head of a fresh & numerous army. We have every thing to dread from the sanguinary disposition of that sovereign, by whose cruel order all the country about Bassora and Bagdad, has been laid waste or destroyed with fire. Egypt is now a prey to fresh disturbances, and of a nature much more alarming than those which have been quelled so successfully before. The former are considered in so important a point of view, that the Captain Pacha has received the most pressing orders from the Divan, to assemble the fleet, and sail for that province by the first fair wind.

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of Shipping FURS, for which he will give English Goods at cash price.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors or owners of land in the township of Andover, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said inhabitants held in April 1782, that agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of this State, did vote and agree on a tax of one dollar on each hundred acre lot of the non resident land in the three first divisions of land in said town, for the purpose of building bridges, mending roads, &c.—— These are therefore to notify the original owners, their heirs and assigns, to pay the above tax to me the subscriber, at my dwelling house in Andover, as they would avoid further cost, and the sale of their lands respectively.

MOSES WARNER, Collector.

Andover Dec. 4, 1784

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Thetford, in the county of Orange, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at Thetford, on the 30th day of August last, a tax of Six Shillings on each right was raised to pay a debt due to Elijah Persons; and, unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised and sold, as the law directs.

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov 24, 1784.

Blank DEEDS,

To be sold at the Printing Office.

Taken up afloat,

Connecticut river, on Saturday morning the instant, a Ferry Boat, sufficient to carry horses with conveniency. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have it again by applying to

ELISHA HAWLEY.

Windsor, Dec. 14, 1784.

LOTTERY.

The Managers of the

Rockingham and Springfield Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that they will begin the drawing said Lottery on Wednesday the 19th day of January next, at the house of Captain George Hubbard, in Springfield. The Rockingham bridge is completed in the best manner, and necessary preparations are making for the other as fast as possible.

They would further inform those persons who have not yet become adventurers, and are generously inclined to promote a matter of such public utility, that they may be supplied with tickets by applying to Governor Spooner or Capt. Lull, Hartland; Amos Robinson or landlord Burtch, Hartford; Capt John Strong, Woodstock; Capt. Abida Smith, Pomfret; Capt Daniel Gibert, Sharon; Col Paul Brigham, Norwich; Col. Ebenezer Brewster, Hanover; Daniel Buck, Esq: Thetford; Col. Benjamin Wait and the Printers, Windsor; or the Managers. The above gentlemen, who shall have any tickets on hand unsold on the 10th of January next, are desired to seal them up and transmit them to the persons from whom they received them, as soon as possible.

SIMON STEVENS,
STEPHEN JACOB,
ELIJAH ROBINSON,
ELIAS OLCOTT,
OLIVER LOVEL, } *Managers.*

Windsor, Dec. 14, 1784.

Whereas at an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, state of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone, of said Bridport, on the thirteenth of September last, a tax of one pound ten shillings, lawful money, was voted to be raised and paid by the first of January next, by said proprietors, on each original right or share of land in said town, (public rights excepted) to defray the arrearages of accounts brought in by the first settlers of said township. This is therefore to notify the proprietors aforesaid, that said tax must be paid to me the subscriber, by the first day of January next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the same, with all legal costs.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

November 29, 1784.

In consequence of application made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Rupert, in the county of Bennington. These are to warn the proprietors of said town to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Norton, inn keeper, in said town, on the twenty second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see whether the proprietors will vote to lay out a fifth division in said town, and to transact any other business proper for the benefit of the proprietors.

REUBEN HARMON, Just. Peace.

Rupert, Nov. 23, 1784.

VOL. II. THE NUMB. 74.

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

LONDON, September 24.

ALL Europe is now in a state of commotion that demands the most unremitting attention from a minister, who wishes to support, with proper spirit, the dignity of Great Britain. France has broken the late treaty with us; and she at the same time entered into an alliance of the strictest kind with Holland. Spain too, it is supposed, will join the confederacy. Holland is a scene of civil distraction; has offended the King of Prussia, and demurred to the claims of the Emperor. The Emperor is at Luxemburgh, on the borders of France, with 25,000 men, and the King of Prussia is reported to have marched with 40 000 into the territories of the States General. Dispatches are hourly passing between these two great Potentates of Germany. Our funds, in consequence, have fallen one per cent. and probably will fall much lower; these appearances still continue to threaten. And what, in this busy moment of universal expectation, occupies the mind of the son of Lord Chatham? Mr. Pitt, as the ministerial prints inform us, is gone with his friend Mr. Steele to Brighthelmstone.

Dispatches are received from Bengal at the India House, by the Warren, Capt. Hallings, informing the Court of Directors, that the army which have served through the war on the other side of India, under the command of Col. Morgan and Col. Forbes, are returned to Bengal; and that such was the exemplary discipline & good order of the army, that in the whole of the march of 1100 miles, no complaint was made by the landholders, farmers and inhabitants, on account of any ravages or depredations committed by the soldiery—a matter highly creditable, because hitherto, in that divided country, very uncommon. The army have received public thanks for their conduct.

Extract of a letter from Scheld, September 1.

"Our tumults do not cease.—Yesterday a party of our citizens met at the state house, in order to petition the States to acquiesce in the right of the Emperor to navigate the Scheld, about which we are in dispute with him; when they were informed by the military, that they had positive orders to prohibit any measure being taken. The consequence of which was, that the Burgesses began a general tumult, which obliged the guard to draw up Our friend De Mentz's house suffered much from the mob. They have reduced the state house to a despicable state, having covered it with mud, and broke all the windows.

"About seven o'clock they began to be very riotous, and all our lamps were broke before the military used their authority; they were at first repulsed; but our magistrates having given orders to fire, they immediately began, on which the mob dispersed, leaving two behind dead, a man, and a boy about 14 years old. They then retreated to the magistrate's house, which they totally destroyed; but on the appearance of the guard they dispersed; and at present every thing seems to be tranquil, and we hope peace will continue."

An instance of extraordinary resolution in an Indian woman.

When Hyder Ali had invaded the kingdom of Calicut, an Indian widow, about the age of 30, braved in person all his efforts. She had upon her estate, near the confines of Canara, a miserable fort called Bailary, into which she went, and took with her 1200 lancemen, her subjects and labourers, who determined to perish at her side. They sustained two violent assaults, and each time rushing into the midst of the enemies troops, repulsed them with considerable loss. An incursion from the Mahrattas at last gave Hyder Ali an opportunity to abandon the siege. Her gratitude was as eminent as her courage: A young gentleman of the name of Brown was as a free trader negociating for the purchase of some goods for the European market; he went with her into the fort, and assisted in the defence; after the siege had been abandoned, she made him presents of so much value as satisfied his wishes He returned to Ireland, his native country, where he now lives, enjoying a fortune acquired by his virtue and spirit.

A new sort of wheat has been discovered in the mountains of Chili, which if introduced in Europe, would totally change the face of our agriculture. It is a shrub, perrennial, hardy and yields a great quantity of seed every year, which seed so exactly resembles wheat to the eye, taste, and in its uses, that for time immemorial, an Indian tribe there has had no other subsistence. Each family has a certain number of these shrubs, which they know by experience to be sufficient to support them.—They are planted by slips or cuttings, five feet square, and the spaces between dug or hoed. Upon the discovery being made known at Madrid, the King was advised to refer a question to the Academy of Sciences, whether the cultivation should not be prohibited, lest it should reduce the value of land to nothing? The Academy deliberated, and replied, That the increasing the quantity of food would increase the quantity of men, and that if Spain could contrive (which however would be impossible) to keep the wheat to herself, it would become the greatest nation in the world. The culture was permitted. It is not known whether any of it has been brought into England.

Oct. 11. David Hartly, Esq; arrived on Thursday at his house in Golden Square, from Paris, where he has been for some time as the commissioner on the part of the British court, to negotiate a commercial intercourse with America. It has not transpired what progress he has made in the treaty, or whether any treaty at all is likely to take place. He is now confined with the gout.

French politics have at length succeeded, and inveigled the Dutch into a contest with the Emperor, where it is most likely, they will be left by their Gallic friends to get out again as well as they can.

DUBLIN, September 3.

We are informed, from respectable authority, that a large reinforcement is intended for the already overgrown army of this kingdom—it is stated so very high as 5000 men; but for the number we will not vouch. We are also assured, that two encampments are proposed; one in the vicinity of Dublin, and the other in the north.

Two extra messengers are now, and have been for some days, retained at the castle, whose instructions are, to be ready at 20 minutes notice, to ride express to any

part of the kingdom.

EXETER, Nov. 26

Thursday th: 18 h inst one Peter Haines (alias Samuel Carter) was taken up at Nottingham, attempting to pass forged state certificates: on examination, a forged order on the treasurer was found on him, & several base pieces of metal, in imitation of half guineas. A so, one Pearly Haines was the same day taken up and after d lodging himself of a pocket book (in which was a number of forged certificates, a receipt for bleaching copper and transmuting silver into gold) he made his escape. Peter Hanes was committed to the gaol in this town on Friday last.

The public are cautioned against the above certificates; they are easily distinguished, the names & sums are altered, and the filling up is in a very bad hand.

NEWBURY PORT, December 1.

The storm, last Friday morning, raised the tide higher than ever was known in this town before, whereby many people here have sufferer much loss, as the water entered their stores and destroyed considerable quantities of sugar and salt, besides clearing most of the wharves of the boards, shingles, and other lumber, &c. which were thereon. The towns of Salem and Portsmouth, we hear were in similar circumstances.

KINGSTON, Oct. 2.

On Monday arrived a sloop at Montago Bay from the Grand Caymanas, with an account of a dreadful hurricane happening there on the morning of the 31st of July, which blew down all the houses upon that island, except Mr. Eden's, which was only unroofed, and has totally destroyed the provisions.

Thursday last, about twelve o'clock at noon a most attrocious act of deliberate murder and subsequent suicide, was committed at the pen of Mr. Lewis Clarke, near Spanish Town—Doctor Pugh, a practitioner of physic and surgery, called upon Mr. Clarke, and after the customary salutations, told him he wanted to speak to him: Mr. Clarke said, "by all means, my good friend;" called for his hat, put his arm about the Doctor's neck, in a familiar way, and walked with him across the yard into a field adjoining to the offices; in an instant Mr. Clarke was heard to cry out, and the persons in the house saw him fall, Doctor Pugh with the bloody knife in his hand (it was a surgeon's instrument) stabbing himself and after running a few paces fell also. So effectually had this fell murderer performed his bloody tragedy, that by the time a Mr. Brown (who with a lady, happened to be in the house) could reach the bodies, and the distance did not exceed twenty yards, they were both senseless, and died in a few minutes.—The neighbors were immediately sent for, and the account having reached that town, the coroner summoned a jury to take an inquest.

We hear that the jury of inquest, who examined the bodies of Mr. Clarke & Dr. Pugh, brought in their verdict Wilful murder, with deliberate suicide *against the latter —In consequence of which his body, without a coffin, was yesterday morning thrown into a deep pit dug for its reception, in the middle of that public road which is nearest to the scene of his bloody and remorseless deeds.*

The inhuman Pugh, who stabbed his friend to the heart when smiling in his face, and combined the superlative horrid characters of assassin and suicide in his own person, left a letter behind him sealed up, and directed to a beautiful widow whom he had courted without success. The contents of that letter, we hear, evince that jealousy and premeditated revenge stimulated him to the black and barbarous action, which fell so heavily on the head of poor Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke, it is said, who was a most worthy character, was, to be married on the evening of his last-mortal day, to the unhappy lady who was innocently, the ultimate cause of this horrible tragedy.

State of VERMONT.

An act to enable persons who have settled and made improvements on lands under supposed titles, and otherwise without legal title, who shall be driven out of possession by a legal trial at law, to recover the value of what the estate is made better by such settlement and improvements, from the legal owners of the land; and to direct the manner of process therein.

WHEREAS at the first settlement of the lands in this State, and for several years after, the title of the lands was in great dispute occasioned by diverse and interfering grants or patents made by the respective authorities of the governments of the Massachusetts Bay, New-Hampshire, and New York, whereby in many instances, it was rendered very difficult if not impossible, for the people who were desirous to purchase and settle the lands to ascertain the safe and real title to the same. And whereas many of the proprietors of said lands under grants from New Hampshire attended to the mode prescribed by the laws of that government for the division of their lands into severalty &c. and at the same time the said lands being regranted by and claimed under the authority of New York, other of the said proprietors under New Hampshire, from such interference and disputes arising as to title, became discouraged, and refused or neglected to pay their proportions of the costs arising from such services, by reason of which, a part of their lands were sold at public vendue, for the payment of such services with costs, as the laws aforesaid in that case had provided: and the records of such vendue proceedings having been often loosely kept, and scattered into different parts of the country, it is supposed that in many instances such vendue titles will not be established by the strict rules of law. And since the said lands have become valuable at the expence and from the extraordinary exertions of the settlers many proprietors under the said New Hampshire grants, who had refused or neglected to clear their lands of costs, as aforesaid, or to settle the same, have sold their rights as original and full, to other persons. And whereas, in some instances, the proprietors of townships have voted a considerable part of their lands to certain persons for encouraging settlement thereon, and in certain cases for settling proprietary disputes, occasioned by interference of town lines as well as for payment of committees, &c for services done, and those lands have been again sold, and the sales thereof predicated on such votes, which votes could not convey a legal title, of which illegal conveyance by vote some proprietors do actually take advantage and now reclaim the same lands. And whereas, many persons who have purchased the aforesaid vendue and voted titles, and other supposed titles, while the real title was obscured by the unhappy and confused circumstances before mentioned, have taken possession of such lands, and have by their extraordinary exertions with others, been the means (under heaven) of supporting and defending the title to the lands under which the legal owners now claim, against the avaricious and unreasonable claims of a neighbouring government, and thereby, together with the large improvements made thereon by their labours and industry, have raised the lands in general to their present value. And whereas, if the strict rules of law be attended to such persons will be turned off from their possessions made at great labour and expence, and others who have neglected both the defence and settlement of the lands, will unjustly enjoy the benefits of their labours: Which manifest evil and injustice to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That when any person or persons, in the actual possession and improvement of lands to which he, she, or they, so in possession, have purchased a title, supposed at the time of purchase to be good in fee, shall be prosecuted before any court, by action of ejectment, or writ of right, to final judgment, and judgment shall be given against such person or persons in possession as aforesaid, such possessor or possessors, as aforesaid,

against whom judgment shall be finally given as aforesaid, shall have right by action to recover of the person or persons in whom the legal right shall be found by such judgment, so much money as the present true value of the farm or estate exceeds what was its real value (after deducting the interest of such real value at six per cent. per annum) at the time when such settlement was begun. And should any dispute arise with respect to the quantity of any farm or estate so to be estimated, it is hereby declared to be the duty of the court before whom such cause is in hearing, to determine the quantity. And the manner of process shall be, that the recoveree or recoverees, in such actions as aforesaid, shall within twenty four hours after judgment, or during the sitting of said court, file a declaration in an action of the case, against the recoveror or recoverors, for so much money as the farm or estate is better as aforesaid, in the clerk's office of said court where such judgment was obtained, which shall be deemed a sufficient notice to the adverse party to appear and defend in such action on the case, at the next stated or adjourned session of the said court; and the court on motion made shall order the writ of seizen to be stayed until the last action aforesaid be determined; and the lands recovered by said judgment, shall be holden to respond the judgment (if any there be) in favor of the possessor or possessors, as fully as though the same had been attached by mean process And if on trial it shall be found necessary that a view be had of the premises by the jury, to ascertain how much the estate is better as aforesaid; the court, on motion made by either party, may grant such a view; and all reasonable charges arising by such view, shall be paid by him or them who moved for the same.

(To be concluded in our next)

BOSTON, Nov. 29

Last Thursday night began the most violent storm of rain we have had for twenty years past, and continued till near eleven o'clock the next day. The wind being at south east drove in the tide so as to overflow all the wharves & carried away great quantities of wood and lumber. Two persons were taken out of a house on the North Battery, about ten minutes before it fell, the greatest part of which was carried off by the tide. The draw bridge, in Fore Street, was raisded to a considerable height, and almost every cellar in and about said street was filled with water. The tide overflowed Market-Square; and was more than a foot deep over the long-wharf, where a great deal of damage was sustained in the loss of sugars, molasses, salt, naval stores, and lumber. A brig lying at the long wharf overset, and a ship breaking her fast, drove into Hallowell's ship yard and bilged.

A young gentleman who came passenger in the sloop from Baltimore, Capt. Copeland, which was wrecked on Cohasset rocks in the severe gale of wind yesterday sennight, has favoured us with the following particulars respecting that unfortunate event.

That after a tedious passage of 21 days, during which they suffered much, as well by stress of weather, as from an accidental scantiness of provisions, they arrived at the fatal spot on the 18th instant, in the evening. Land was not perceived till within a very small distance: what step would prove most expedient, for a moment they were undetermined; imminent danger expressing a decision, they concluded to bear away; but owing partly to their confusion, and partly to the amazing weight of the boom, inclosed by the mainsail, which was lodged in the crutch, this was not effected till too late. Their endeavours to avoid, did but hasten destruction; for the mainsail being partly raised, instantly filled, and forced them, with inexpressible violence, on a ledge of rocks, which they had but just discovered to leeward. The vessel sustained three successive shocks, tremendous as they were, before our informant left her; when, as fate would have it, hanging by the rigging of the bowsprit, he was, by the first surge, forced upon the rocks, leaving behind him a young lady from Baltimore (whose name he forgets) and her negro male servant of 7 years old, both of whom were drowned, together with the mate, Mr. Wright, who, after getting safe upon the rocks, was prevailed upon, by the distressing shrieks and entreaties of the young lady, to re-embark, that he might effect her deliverance; but alas! death intercepted, and even those friendly efforts were rewarded with sudden dissolution.

Our informant immediately proceeded to ascend the rock; with much difficulty he reached the summit, where, tho' in the midst of impending ruin, he could not but rejoice on being rejoined by the Captain and the remainder of the crew, consisting of five. Notwithstanding it was now dead low water, the violence of the sea was such as frequently to reach, and sometimes to pass over them; and altho' at first no more than an inconvenience, they feared it would, as the tide rose ripen to a danger; so it proved—from this hour (1 in the evening) until day break, the tide increased, and with it their dreadful apprehensions of ruin, the sea incessantly breaking over them, 'till at length despair possessed even the most hardy countenance, death on every side staring them in the face. However, far beyond expectation, their lives were prolonged to see another ebbing tide & approaching morn: hope again seemed to gladden the hearts of all—they with pleasure discovered the land not far distant, and about 10 o'clock before noon, by hailing a person on the adjacent beach, made known their wretched situation.

NEWBURY-PORT, November 24.

Capt. Obrien of this place, informs, that on Saturday the 9th ult being in his vessel, in the river St. John's, in Nova-Scotia, as he approached the town, coming within about half a mile thereof, and shewing his colours, he was saluted a number of times with a loaded six-pound cannon, and afterwards, for about four hours, with small arms, & obliged to come to anchor—that on Monday morning, as he went on shore to enter, they threatened to whip him; and Mr. White, their naval officer, refused him an entry, for insulting the town of Parr with rebel colours, and even denied him the liberty of landing a few thousand of boards to lighten his vessel, for his own safety in returning; telling him, that it was unsufferable to shew THEM colours there—that every time he landed, he was insulted by stoning & abusive language; they at the same time swearing, that NO rebel should ever enter that port unless he denied his colours. Capt. Obrien says, that their conduct appeared to be countenanced by the principal men of the town.

Last Saturday, Capt. Jonath. Boardman, in the schooner Swan, from Port-au-Prince, arrived here, who informs, that on the 6th instant, in lat. 27, long 73 west, he was brought to by a brig of about 120 tons burthen, mounted with 8 carriage guns, who fired three shot at him, & hailed in Spanish; to which Capt. Boardman being unable to reply, asked, if they had any on board who could speak English? on which a man told him in broken English, that their Captain was coming on board the schooner; and then they put their helm a starboard, and tried to board the schooner; but finding themselves disappointed by the schooner's filling her foresail and hoisting her flying jibb, they fired a shot which cut away some of the schooner's rigging, and went through the tack-piece of her foresail, and then asked Capt. Boardman what he was loaded with? who answering, "Molasses," he then made a motion to have the schooner go about her business. The brig, Capt. Boardman says, appeared to have 25 or 30 men on board.

Whereas at an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the townsh p of Bridport, state of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone, of said Bridport, on the thirteenth of September last, a tax of one pound ten shillings, lawful money, was voted to be raised and paid by the first of January next, by said proprietors, on each original right or share of land in said town, (public rights excepted) to defray the arrearages of accounts brought in by the first settlers of said township. This is therefore to notify the proprietors aforesaid, that said tax must be paid to me the subscriber, by the first day of January next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay the same, with all legal costs.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

November 29, 1784.

In consequence of application made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Rupert, in the county of Bennington. These are to warn the proprietors of said town to meet at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Norton, inn keeper, in said town, on the twenty-second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see whether the proprietors will vote to lay out a fifth division in said town, and to transact any other business proper for the benefit of the proprietors.

REUBEN HARMON, Just. Peace.

Rupert, Nov. 23. 1784.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors or owners of land in the township of Andover, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of said inhabitants held in April 1782, that agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of this State, did vote and agree on a tax of one dollar on each hundred acre lot of the non resident land in the three first divisions of land in said town, for the purpose of building bridges, mending roads, &c.—— These are therefore to notify the original owners, their heirs and assigns, to pay the above tax to me the subscriber, at my dwelling house in Andover, as they would avoid further cost, and the sale of their lands respectively.

MOSES WARNER, Collector.

Andover, Dec. 4, 1784

LOTTERY.

The Managers of the Rockingham and Springfield Bridge Lottery, inform the public, that they will begin the drawing said Lottery on Wednesday the 19th day of January next, at the house of Captain George Hubbard, in Springfield The Rockingham bridge is completed in the best manner, and necessary preparations are making for the other as fast as possible.

They would further inform those persons who have not yet become adventurers, and are generously inclined to promote a matter of such public utility, that they may be supplied with tickets by applying to Governor Spooner or Capt. Lull, Hartland; Amos Robinson or landlord Burtch, Hartford; Capt. John Strong, Woodstock; Capt. Abida Smith, Pomfret; Capt. Daniel Gilbert, Sharon; Col. Paul Brigham, Norwich; Col. Ebenezer Brewster, Hanover; Daniel Buck, Esq: Thetford; Col. Benjamin Wait and the Printers, Windsor; or the Managers. The above gentlemen, who shall have any tickets on hand unsold on the 10th of January next, are desired to seal them up and transmit them to the persons from whom they received them, as soon as possible

SIMON STEVENS,
STEPHEN JACOB,
ELIJAH ROBINSON,
ELIAS OLCOTT,
OLIVER LOVEL, } *Managers.*

Windsor, Dec. 14, 1784.

William Wallace,

Wants to purchase a quantity of Shipping Furrs, of all sorts for which he will give the highest price in Cash or Goods, that can be had in New England.

ALSO,

He will take in well-dried GENSENG at Two Shillings per pound, in payment for Goods at cash price.

Newbury, Dec. 14.

Taken up afloat, in Connecticut river, on Saturday morning the 4th instant, a Ferry Boat, sufficient to carry four horses with conveniency The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to

ELISHA HAWLEY.

Windsor, Dec. 14, 1784

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from Eastern Scheldt, October 8.

"This morning, at seven o'clock, M. Le Lt. Verdooren, who belongs to the schooner Le Dauphin, lying at anchor behind Stockgate, in the view of Lillo, received orders from Lieut. Cuperns commander of the schooner, to go and reconnoitre a brig under Imperial colours, which was sailing down the Scheldt: on this, Lieut. Verdooren demanded of the commander of the Austrian ship where he was going? To which he answered, "He was going down the Scheldt for the sea."— The Lieut. entreated him, in a friendly manner, desiring him to be on his guard, as his orders were not to allow any Imperial ship to pass by the Scheldt, and advised him to cast anchor. The Austrian Capt. replied, "That his Imperial Majesty had declared the Scheldt to be open, and that he had orders to continue his route without minding what he might do." Lieut. Verdooren continued his friendly entreaties, in the name of his commander, adding, that if he refused, very disagreeable consequences would ensue, for which he must be answerable;— the Lieut. Verdooren made signals for his boat, and rowed towards Le Dauphin. On which Lieut. Cuperns fired a gun with powder, and requested the brig to approach; but the Capt. of the brig, holding a paper in his hand, cried out, that what he did was by order of his Imperial Majesty.—— M. Cuperns, after having again and again entreated him to come to anchor, for that he could not permit him to pass the Scheldt for sea, while the Capt still persisted in his design, when the schooner fired a broad side, on which the brig came to anchor. The damage the brig received is but trifling"

A letter from Flushing says that the states of Zealand have sent two agents to Genoa, to hire some ship carpenters, that the work in the dock yards may be carried on in a more expeditious manner, as those they had from France are ordered home, many hands being wanted at Brest & Toulon.

A letter from Alicant says, that three American vessels are arrived there loaded with fish from Newfoundland, the finest & best cured of any they ever saw; that they sell them much cheaper than they could buy either of English or French; they took no goods in return, and were all paid in cash, which induced the Americans to assure them, they should visit them every season, and at other times of the year, with produce of their country, which they often stand in need of, such as wheat, flour, &c

The States General have dispatched a courier to the court of France, with the accession of six of the United Provinces to the plan of the treaty of alliance between the Republic and a King. The province of Overyssel alone could not concur in it, its assemblies being at present interrupted.

BLANKS To be sold at the Printing Office.